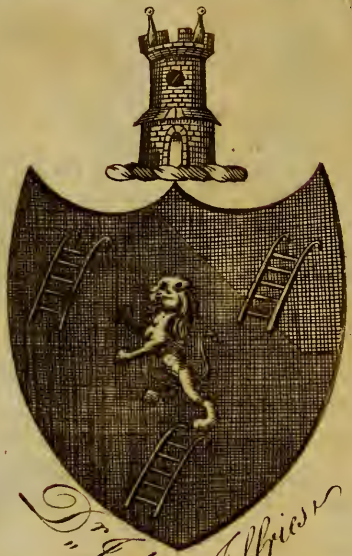

Dr John Jeffries

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PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE CURE OF

HECTIC AND SLOW FEVERS,

AND THE

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A METHOD OF TREATING

SEVERAL KINDS OF

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGES.

By MOSES GRIFFITH, M.D.
OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

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PREFACE.

THE fatal effects of hectic and slow fevers are so well known, and have been so often lamented, that an attempt to throw some new lights on the practice of physic, with respect to the proper treatment of those disorders, will, I hope, need no apology.

I have for many years practised, with great success, a method of treating hectic and slow fevers—both of the low kind, inclining to the nervous, and of the inflammatory, which attends the pulmonary consumption—different from that which has

been followed by phyſicians, or taught in books. This I have intended for ſome time to lay before the public; but a ſeries of ill health has prevented me: and, though I am now little qualified for the buſineſs of writing, yet I am ſo convinced of the great efficacy of the medicines I am about to propoſe, that I cannot leave the world, without doing all in my power to bring them into a more general uſe. I ſhall, therefore, after having deſcribed them, and mentioned the different diſeaſes to which they have been applied, produce a number of plain facts, in confirmation of what I have advanced.

I am not ignorant, that ſomething, like the firſt formula, *has been uſed by ſome phyſicians, in the cure of intermittents, where either the bark has failed, or*

ſome

ſome particular ſymptom or circumſtance has forbidden its uſe. But the various combinations of theſe medicines in the different formulæ *of them, and the great number and variety of caſes I have ſucceſsfully applied them to, muſt, I think, be acknowledged to be new, and will, I hope, be not unworthy of the public attention.*

Since I have retired hither, (now above eight years) I have readily given advice to the poor; who, being much expoſed to injuries from the weather, fatigue, and other circumſtances, are more particularly ſubject to colds; which, by neglect, often degenerate into the ſlow hectic, attended with a hard and dry cough, and many alarming ſymptoms. I have, by this means, had an opportunity of aſcertaining the virtues and

uſes

uſes of theſe medicines, in a great variety of inſtances.

I am well aware, that many very ingenious and worthy perſons, who have early imbibed ſtrong notions of the heating nature of ſteel, and its preparations, will be apt to condemn the practice here recommended. But the caſe, which I ſhall add as an appendix to theſe obſervations, will, I hope, tend to remove their prejudices on this ſubject, eſpecially with regard to that particular preparation of ſteel, which ſo frequently occurs in the following pages.

Others, perhaps, from reaſoning upon chemical *principles, on the action of the two ſalts, one upon another, may ſuppoſe that the ſalt of ſteel is ſo far neutralized by the alcaline ſalt (which*

is

is joined to it in the medicine) as to precipitate an ochre of no efficacy. But I cannot think, that this reaſoning is by any means concluſive, or can determine the effects of a medicine, when taken into the body; where, in mixing with the juices of the ſtomach and inteſtines, it may undergo an alteration, which no analyſis, out of the body, can aſcertain.

After all, as it is generally acknowledged, that, in matters of this kind, experience is a ſurer guide than theory and ſpeculative reaſoning, I ſhould hope, that a fair trial of the medicines may effectually remove any prejudices againſt them.

With regard to the treatiſe upon hemorrhages, *ſince I am not aware of any objection that can be made to the method*

thod of cure which is there recommended, I shall not trouble the reader with any previous remarks on that subject.

The learned and ingenuous of the profession will candidly overlook any defects or inaccuracies, that may occur in the following treatises, which were drawn up in an advanced age, and under the disadvantages of bad health and spirits; without any view to fame or interest, but solely from a desire of adding my mite towards the improvement of medicine, and the good of mankind. If these my best endeavours shall be, in any degree, subservient to the ends proposed, I shall have my reward.

COLCHESTER,
September 16th, 1776.

PRACTI-

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE CURE OF

HECTIC AND SLOW FEVERS,

AND THE

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

THE cauſes and ſymptoms of hectic and ſlow fevers, which are extremely various and complicated, have been ſo accurately deſcribed by ſeveral medical writers, that a recital of them here would be unneceſſary. I ſhall therefore proceed to lay before the reader, in the cleareſt and moſt conciſe manner I am able, what

I have found moſt beneficial in the cure of thoſe diſorders.

In hectic fevers, not attended with any great degree of heat and thirſt, and which do not ſhew manifeſt ſigns of inflammation, I have long uſed the following medicine:

℞ *Myrrhæ drachmam unam,*
Solve terendo in mortario cum
Aquæ alexeteriæ ſimplicis unciis ſex
cum ſemiſſe,
—— *cujuſlibet ſpirituoſæ drachmis*
ſex, vel unciâ unâ;
Dein adde *
Salis abſinthii drachmam dimidiam,
Salis

* Though I have always ordered the medicine to be made up in this manner, yet I find by a late enquiry, that it has likewiſe been made

Salis martis grana duodecim,
Syrupi ſimplicis drachmas duas.

made up ſometimes—by rubbing the ſalt of wormwood with the myrrh, and adding the waters, and then the ſalt of ſteel; and ſometimes—by firſt rubbing the myrrh fine with the ſalt of wormwood, then adding the ſalt of ſteel, and after rubbing them a little together, quickly pouring in the waters.

I have not been ſenſible of any difference in the effect, in whichſoever of the three ways the medicine was made up. Yet, upon carefully comparing together the ſeveral compoſitions, that, in which the ſalt of wormwood was firſt rubbed with the myrrh, the waters then added, and the ſalt of ſteel laſt of all, plainly appeared to me the moſt uniform mixture. It kept its colour much longer on ſtanding; depoſited a lighter ſediment; and upon being ſhaken, united more eaſily than either of the other two; and it therefore may deſerve the preference.

Fiat miſtura, in hauſtus quatuor diſtribuenda, quorum unum capiat mane, horâ quintâ poſt meridiem, et horâ decubitûs.

This proportion of the ſimple and ſpirituous water will, with care, diſſolve the myrrh entirely; which is a circumſtance that ſhould be attended to, ſince by that means the medicine will ſit lighter on the ſtomach, and probably paſs more readily into the blood. I have, indeed, lately found, that the ſolution may be made without any ſpirituous water, if at any time it ſhould be thought too heating; though I am in doubt, whether it will agree ſo well with the ſtomach of patients in general.

The

The myrrh may gradually be encreaſed to ſeventeen or eighteen grains for a doſe; the ſalt of wormwood to ten, and the ſalt of ſteel to four. But it is always beſt to begin with ſmall doſes; and as the ſymptoms abate, to give two draughts a-day, each containing eighteen or twenty grains of myrrh; twelve of ſalt of wormwood; and five or ſix of ſalt of ſteel; which is the largeſt doſe I have given. Although this medicine may, at firſt ſight, appear to be nauſeous, yet I have ſcarce ever found it rejected by the ſtomach, or exciting any kind of diſturbance in the habit afterwards.

I have uſed the ſame method, with equal ſucceſs, in ſlow fevers attended

with a low pulſe, not much heat, loſs of appetite, dejection of ſpirits, reſtleſs nights, and diſturbed ſleeps—Likewiſe, after long and ſevere fevers, that have broken down the conſtitution, and are often ſucceeded by lowneſs, want of appetite, and night-ſweats—In the ſlow fever, which often attends a *chloroſis*—Alſo, after the blood has been drained, and the body weakened, by a large diſcharge of matter from a ſucceſſion of abceſſes—After large hemorrhages, which leave behind them a ſlow fever—In intermittents, where either the bark has failed, or may have been improper to be given--And alſo, where the intermittent has been removed, and a ſlow, lurking fever remains, attended with

weakneſs,

weakneſs, loſs of appetite, dejection of ſpirits, and night-ſweats—In ſhort, I may venture to ſay, in almoſt every caſe, where the bark may ſeem to be indicated, but where either its diſagreeing with the ſtomach, or ſome particular circumſtance forbids its uſe.

In intermittents, I have generally given it four times a day, with rather a leſs doſe of myrrh, and a larger of ſalt of wormwood; and I have always ordered chamemel-flower tea to be drunk with it, or between the doſes.

In the cure of the *diabetes*, I ſhall give two remarkable caſes, where it ſucceeded, after moſt of the common methods had been tried without ſucceſs.

In the fever, which often accompanies that kind of madneſs which inclines to melancholy, and is attended with a reſtleſneſs and anxiety, I have reaſon to believe that this medicine will be of ſervice, having ſeen an inſtance of this kind, where it gave much relief.—A woman, in this ſtate, had not ſlept for a long time, and was very coſtive. I ordered her a purge, to empty the bowels; a large doſe of opium, at night; and afterwards, this medicine. In a week's time ſhe was ſo much recovered, as to give great hopes of a cure: but the cauſe of her madneſs remaining, and being poor, ſhe was ſent to St. Luke's Hoſpital. If thoſe gentlemen of the profeſſion, whoſe peculiar province it

is to attend mad patients, would give this medicine a fair trial, I ſhould hope that they would, in many caſes, find it beneficial.

It is ſometimes doubtful, whether the fever is more of the inflammatory kind, or of the ſlow hectic. In that caſe, I generally began with this medicine; and if it did not anſwer, gave that with nitre, &c. to be mentioned hereafter. If, on the contrary, I had begun with the nitrous, and found it did not ſucceed, I then had recourſe to the former. But I generally gave a gentle purge firſt, in order to cleanſe the firſt paſſages, and prevent the medicine from running off by ſtool; unleſs the patient was much weakened, and the bowels were in good order.

In

In hot and coſtive habits, I gave a ſolution of manna and Glauber's ſalt, with a little ſpirituous tincture of rhubarb. But in caſe of a lax habit, and tender bowels, a draught with a drachm, or a drachm and a half of *magneſia alba*, and three or four drachms of the above-mentioned tincture. If there were any ſickneſs or load on the ſtomach, I found it proper to give an emetic of ipecacuanha, in a morning.

In hectics, which are attended with a cough, and difficult expectoration, ſoft, oily, healing medicines, to be taken in ſmall quantities, occaſionally, will be very neceſſary. And if the cough is troubleſome in the night, and prevents reſt, forty, fifty, or

ſixty

ſixty drops of paregoric elixir may be given at bed-time in a glaſs of water; (though I have not often found occaſion for it) but if that ſhould make the expectoration more difficult, a draught with oxymel of ſquills, oil of ſweet almonds, and a ſufficient quantity of paregoric elixir, or the like, according to the diſcretion of the phyſician, will generally obviate that inconvenience.

In order to illuſtrate, and confirm the truth of, what I have aſſerted, I ſhall now produce a variety of *caſes*, which tend to ſhew the efficacy of this medicine in moſt of the diſorders abovementioned.

A POOR WOMAN, of a thin and tender habit, had an immoderate flux

flux of the *menſes*, and, long after its being ſtopt, continued very weak, faint, and low-ſpirited, with unquiet ſleeps, and a ſlow hectic fever. I ordered her this medicine; and, after ſhe had taken about ſixteen doſes of it, ſhe became perfectly well.

A MAN, about twenty-five years of age, having had ſeveral ſucceſſive abceſſes, was much reduced by the long and copious diſcharge of matter from them, and had a remittent fever; which was entirely removed by this medicine, after he had taken large quantities of the bark, both in decoction and ſubſtance, without any ſucceſs. He took about four grains of ſalt of ſteel, ten of ſalt of wormwood,

and

and from ſixteen to eighteen of myrrh, for a doſe.

A COOPER, of this town, brought his ſon to me, a young man about twenty. He was ſo weak, that he could ſcarce walk, was emaciated, and had a ghaſtly countenance, a quick pulſe, a hot and dry ſkin, and a hard, dry, and hollow cough. I did not think it poſſible to do him any good; however, I preſcribed for him the myrrh mixture abovementioned, nine doſes, one doſe to be taken in the morning, afternoon, and at night; the whole containing two drachms of myrrh, three ſcruples and a half of ſalt of wormwood, and thirty-ſix grains of ſalt of ſteel—and an oily emulſion for

for his cough, conſiſting of oil of ſweet almonds, gum arabic diſſolved in water, a little ſtrong cinnamon water, and ſyrup of marſh-mallows; a ſmall ſpoonful to be taken occaſionally.

As I heard no more from him, I concluded that he was dead; but about ten or eleven weeks after, his father came, by the deſire of his ſon, to tell me he was well, and to thank me. I afterwards enquired about him of the apothecary, who told me, that the patient, after having taken ſeveral bottles of the myrrh mixture, became quite well: but that upon his going into Merſey-iſland, to work among the oyſters, in November, his fever had returned: he had there-

fore

fore ſent to him for a few bottles more, which had perfectly recovered him.

N. B. The proportion of the myrrh was rather leſs here than what I uſually give; and had I ſeen this patient again, I ſhould have encreaſed it to two drachms and a half, or perhaps more.

A YOUNG MAN, who was juſt recovered from a long and dangerous fever, and was able to walk about, continued weak and low, and had profuſe night-ſweats. I ordered him the myrrh mixture; of which he took only eight or nine doſes; and was reſtored to good health.

Another

Another perſon came to me under the very ſame circumſtances; and was cured by the ſame medicine.

I WAS DESIRED to conſult with another phyſician, ſince dead, on the caſe of a young lady of this town, conſtitutionally tender and delicate. She had been ill ſix weeks, and had laboured under the moſt violent hyſteric diſorders, which had brought her into an extreme degree of weakneſs. She had taken, during that time, all the uſual medicines, without effect. She had ſcarce any ſleep; opiates hurried her exceedingly, without producing the deſired end. All the medicines, of the fetid tribe, only encreaſed her diſorder: the peruvian bark, and various things

of

of the cordial kind, had proved ineffectual. She had profuſe ſweats, which laſted every day twelve hours at leaſt. She voided a large quantity of pale urine; had great thirſt and no appetite; and twice in the time, had violent ſpaſmodic retchings; but was ſupported by weak broths, of which ſhe drank very plentifully. Her pulſe was quick and low, and her heat moderate. She was ſo low and weak, as to be near fainting after having anſwered me a few queſtions.

I propoſed to give her the following draughts, which were accordingly ordered.

℞. *Myrrhæ ſcrupulos duos cum ſemiſſe,*
Solve terendo in mortario, cum

Aquæ Menthæ vulgaris ſimplicis
——— puræ ſingularum unciis duabus,
——— cinnamomi ſpirituoſæ unciâ dimidiâ;
Dein adde
Salis abſinthii grana viginti quatuor,
——— martis grana decem,
Syrupi ſimplicis drachmam unam.
Miſce; fiant hauſtus numero quatuor, quorum capiat ægrota unum ſextâ quâque horâ.

She found immediate relief from theſe draughts, and took them thus, for two days; and then, one every eight hours, with a drachm of myrrh, half a drachm of ſalt of wormwood, and twelve grains of ſalt of ſteel, for four

four draughts. Theſe ſhe took between two and three weeks, and no other medicine whatſoever, till her complaints were all removed, except weakneſs. She drank aſſes milk within a few days after ſhe began the draughts; and when ſhe left them off, took a cold infuſion of the bark to ſtrengthen her ſtomach, continuing the aſſes milk till ſhe was intirely recovered.

I ought perhaps to apologize for the following relation; yet, as it is ſo much to my purpoſe, I cannot forbear laying it before the reader.

A PERSON in a retired village, of undoubted veracity, to whom I had

communicated the uſe of this medicine for the purpoſe of relieving the ſick poor in the neighbourhood, informed me it had, on many occaſions, been of great ſervice; and ſent me the following account, as a remarkable proof of it.

" A YOUNG LABOURING
" MAN was ſeized in the autumn
" with an ague, for which he took the
" bark in large quantities, and other
" medicines. They did not remove
" the ague, but only leſſened it; and
" the fits came very irregularly. He
" continued in this way till the mid-
" dle of February, when I happened
" to call, and found him ſo low and
" weak, that he could ſcarce walk.

" His

" His mother told me, he had ſuch
" ſweats in the night, that the drops
" ſtood on his head and face, like
" peas, and that ſhe was obliged
" to ſhift him. I bid her take
" him up and dreſs him, as ſoon
" as ſhe found the ſweats com-
" ing on. I gave him the myrrh
" draughts; three pints of which
" quite cured him." viz. about twen-
ty-four doſes.

A GENTLEMAN of this place, near ſixty years of age, had for ſeveral winters paſt been troubled with a violent cough, which ſhook his whole frame, and weakened him very much. About the beginning of January 1775, he was ſeized with ſome of the

uſual ſymptoms of a *diabetes*, which gradually encreaſing, he had a ſlow fever, an intenſe and almoſt continual thirſt, a conſtant dryneſs and clammineſs in his mouth, with a white frothy ſpittle; and he voided a large quantity of urine, which ſmelt like violets, and taſted as if ſweetened with ſugar or honey; all which ſymptoms rendered him very faint and weak; and he became much emaciated. He took decoctions of the bark in large quantities, which ſeemed at firſt to relieve him; and he uſed for his common drink, Briſtol water with port wine. He next took ſimple lime-water, with the tincture of the bark, and the tincture of cantharides.

Towards

Towards the latter end of February, I was conſulted, together with Dr. Hoſſack, an ingenious phyſician of this place. We ordered him thoſe tinctures in Briſtol water and port wine, and alſo alum whey; and afterwards, the bark in ſubſtance and *terra japonica*, with alum whey; but all without effect, for he daily grew weaker, and more emaciated. We then ordered him the following:

℞ *Myrrhæ drachmam unam,*
Solve terendo in mortario, cum
Aquæ alexeteriæ ſimplicis unciis ſeptem,
—— *Nucis moſchatæ unciâ dimidiâ,*
Tincturæ corticis peruviani ſimplicis drachmis ſex;

Dein adde
Salis abſinthii ſcrupulos duos,
—— martis grana ſedecim,
Sacchari albi ſcrupulos duos. Miſce.
Capiat ægrotus cochlearia quatuor ampla, manè, horâ quintâ poſt meridiem, & horâ decubitûs quotidiè.

All his ſymptoms abated immediately on his taking this medicine, which he continued from the 18th of March to the 4th of April, when his principal complaints were all removed, except weakneſs, and rather too much urine, which might be occaſioned by the parts not having recovered their tone. He therefore took about two tea ſpoonfuls of ſteel wine,

and

and from twenty to thirty drops of acid elixir of vitriol in a glaſs of Briſtol water, twice a-day; and next morning, a ſcruple of rhubarb faſting; and ſo alternately, the ſteel wine, and elixir one day, and the rhubarb the next, till he had uſed two ounces of the wine. He then took only a ſcruple of rhubarb every other morning for three weeks, when he became quite well, and ſtill continues ſo.

The following caſe, though not falling under my own inſpection, yet as it was treated in the manner here recommended, and comes from a perſon of unqueſtionable veracity, will, I hope, not be thought improper to be inſerted.

A SUR-

A SURGEON of eminence, who lives ſeveral miles from hence, many years ago brought up to me, in London, a young man with a hectic fever and cough, for whom I preſcribed the draughts with myrrh, ſalt of wormwood, and ſalt of ſteel, &c. On which occaſion he became ſo well convinced of their good effects, that he has uſed them ever ſince with very great ſatisfaction.—Since I retired to this place, he told me, that by means of theſe draughts, with the addition of the ſimple tincture of the bark, he had cured a man of an obſtinate *diabetes*, in which he had been attended, without ſucceſs, by an able and experienced phyſician. Whilſt I was writing theſe papers, I deſired him to ſend me (that I might

be

be exact in the doſes) the receipt of the draughts which he gave him; and it was this—

℞ *Myrrhæ grana quatuordecim,*
Solve in aquæ puræ unciâ unâ cum ſemiſſe,
Tincturæ corticis peruviani ſimplicis drachmis duabus.
Dein adde
Florum martialium grana duodecim,
Elixiris vitrioli acidi guttas quindecim,
Syrupi balſamici drachmam unam.
Miſce; fiat hauſtus bis die ſumendus.

He took no other medicine than this; and became quite well. Some years after, he had a ſmall return of his diſorder;

der; but on taking the ſame draughts a few days, he got perfectly free from it.

If the hectic is occaſioned by any conſiderable decay of ſome *viſcus*, it is not probable that any medicine can effect a cure. Yet, even in this caſe, ſomething ſhould be attempted in order to mitigate the ſymptoms, and alleviate the complaints. And whatever will contribute moſt to retard the progreſs of the putridity, ſupport the *vis vitæ*, and repreſs the febrile heat, will, of courſe, prove the beſt palliative.

I HAD a proof of the good effects of this medicine on ſuch an unhappy occaſion, in the inſtance of a lady, who having had a ſlow hectic fever

near

near a year, had taken many medicines during that time, without any material benefit. But by the uſe of theſe draughts for about a month, all her complaints were relieved, and the diſeaſe was ſo far checked, as to give her and the family great hopes of a cure. However, it appeared evidently from the extreme ſlowneſs and gradual progreſs of the diſeaſe, that there had been, from the beginning, a decay of ſome of the *viſcera*, which at length occaſioned her death.

In hectics of the inflammatory kind, attended with great heat and thirſt, fluſhings in the face, a hard pulſe, hot and dry ſkin, a hard and dry cough, with difficult expectoration, I have found a happy effect from the following medicine,

cine, after having taken away ſome blood, and cleanſed the firſt paſſages, as beforementioned:

℞ *Myrrhæ drachmam unam,*
Solve terendo in mortario, cum
Aquæ alexeteriæ ſimplicis unciis ſex
cum ſemiſſe,
——— *cujuſlibet ſpirituoſæ unciâ*
unâ vel drachmis ſex;
Dein adde
Nitri purificati grana triginta duo,
vel uſque ad quadraginta,
Salis martis grana duodecim,
Syrupi ſimplicis drachmas duas.
Miſce pro quatuor hauſtibus, quorum
capiat ægrotus unum horâ un-
decimâ matutinâ, quintâ poſt-
meridianâ, & horâ decubitûs.

I muſt

I muſt not omit to mention in this place, that bleeding ſhould be repeated according to the exigency of the ſymptoms, which muſt be left to the diſcretion of the phyſician.

If this medicine ſhould happen to purge, ſixteen or twenty grains of oyſter-ſhell powder in each doſe will generally prevent it; if not, two or three drops of the thebaic tincture may be added.

A YOUNG LADY at Hampſtead, about eighteen years of age, after having recovered from a pleuriſy, for which ſhe had been ſeveral times bled, was ſeized with a burning hectic fever, attended with a hard and dry cough, difficult expectoration, fluſhings in the

the face, a hot and dry ſkin, and a quick pulſe. I ordered her draughts, with fifteen grains of myrrh, four grains of ſalt of ſteel, and from eight to ten grains of nitre, to be taken twice or three times a-day, which, as ſhe lived out of town, I left to the diſcretion of her apothecary; ſo that, perhaps, ſhe might take but two draughts a-day; at leaſt, at firſt. She uſed beſides, whenever ſhe coughed or wanted to expectorate, a ſmall quantity of an oily, pectoral mixture, made agreeably acid. In about a week's time, I adviſed her to go into her native air, near ſixty miles from town, and to drink aſſes milk with teſtaceous powders, continuing the uſe of the medicines, and after a time

to

to take but two draughts a-day, each containing a ſcruple of myrrh, ten grains of nitre, and five of ſalt of ſteel. On her journey into the country, ſhe was taken very ill in the coach, when a tubercle or ſmall abceſs broke in her lungs, and ſhe expectorated near a ſpoonful of matter mixt with blood, which gave her immediate eaſe. She continued her journey; and by the uſe of the medicines and aſſes milk, became perfectly well.

I think it may reaſonably be inferred from the hiſtory juſt related, that one lobe of the lungs had been ſo far inflamed, that matter was actually forming before ſhe began the medicines; and that the effect which they produced, was, that by leſſening the heat

of the blood, and gently bracing the veſſels at the ſame time, they prevented the formation of more matter.

It may not be improper to add, that I adviſed this young lady (as I do in all ſuch caſes) to live, as much as ſhe could, on milk, pudding, rice, milk-pottage, potatoes, turnips, &c. with as little animal food as poſſible, and that of the lighteſt kind, and at dinner only; and to abſtain from all fermented liquors, except a very little red wine mixt with water, and a little juice of ſeville orange or lemon, at dinner; and when thirſty, a very weak tea of red roſe leaves, acidulated with juice of lemon, and ſweetened to the palate. To thoſe who cannot get aſſes milk, or with whoſe ſtomach it does

does not agree, artificial aſſes milk, or cows milk ſkimmed, will often prove very beneficial. I have likewiſe frequently ſeen very ſalutary effects from the uſe of ſnails, either boiled in new or ſkimmed milk, with water ſufficient to anſwer the evaporation; or elſe ſwallowed raw—but I ſhall have occaſion to be more particular on this ſubject hereafter.

I ATTENDED another young lady, about ten years of age, in a true pulmonary conſumption, who, after having been twice bled, was cured by the ſame medicines as the former, only with leſs doſes, in proportion to her age.

A YOUNG MAN, ſervant to a ſtage coach-maſter in this place, came to me with all the ſymptoms of a true pulmonary conſumption, in a high degree, and was much reduced. I ordered blood to be taken, and gave him a gentle purgative; and then, the draughts with myrrh and nitre, as above; and an oily pectoral mixture, a little acidulated, to be taken occaſionally in caſe of cough, or difficult expectoration.

He became perfectly well, and continued ſo for ſome months; but, having caught an accidental cold, he relapſed into his former malady.

I ordered him the ſame medicines as before; but they purged him very much. Upon which, I preſcribed for him

him a draught with *magneſia alba* and tincture of rhubarb, and then the following:

℞ *Nitri purificati ſcrupulos quatuor,*
Salis abſinthii ſcrupulos duos cum ſemiſſe,
Salis martis drachmam dimidiam,
Teſtarum oſtreorum præparatarum drachmas duas,
Aquæ menthæ vulgaris ſimplicis uncias ſex cum ſemiſſe,
——— *Cinnamomi ſpirituoſæ unciam unam cum ſemiſſe,*
Syrupi ſimplicis unciam dimidiam.
Miſce.

Of this he took two large ſpoonfuls, three times a-day, with an equal quantity of the white decoction; and having

for ſome time continued this, and his pectoral mixture, he quite recovered.

I WAS called to a girl in Goodman's fields, about ſix years old, who was very weak, faint, and emaciated. She had a burning hectic fever, with a hard and dry cough, which in the night was almoſt continual. She had been ill ſome time, and had taken many medicines, and among others, the common neutral draughts.

I was deſirous of giving her the myrrh draughts; but fearing that the child would not be perſuaded to take them, I tried the following:

℞ *Nitri purificati ſcrupulum unum,*
Salis abſinthii grana quindecim,
Salis

Salis martis grana ſex,
Aquæ puræ coctæ uncias duas cum ſemiſſe,
—— nucis moſchatæ drachmam unam cum ſemiſſe,
Syrupi pectoralis unciam dimidiam.
Miſce pro quatuor hauſtibus, quorum capiat ægrota unum ter die.

At bed-time, ſhe took a draught with five grains of nitre, fifteen grains of ſperma ceti, and twenty drops of paregoric elixir, with ſome ſyrup: and for her cough, an oily, pectoral mixture, made agreeably acid with ſyrup of lemons. In three days, her fever and cough were greatly abated. She continued theſe medicines a few days longer, then went into the coun-

try, drank aſſes milk, and became free from all diſeaſe.

The two following recent caſes, of the different kinds of fever, are ſo extraordinary, with regard both to the violence of the ſymptoms, and the ſpeedineſs of the cure, that I was, for that reaſon, particularly careful to take a minute and accurate account from the mother of the boy in one caſe, and from the man himſelf in the other; who both came to me very ſoon after their recovery.

A JOURNEYMAN hat-maker, of this place, caught an ague about the 18th of laſt April, by lying upon the ground. He took for it ſome bark;

bark; which having purged him, he left it off; and the ague returned every other day for ſix weeks. He then took ſeveral quack medicines; after which the diſeaſe returned every day, and the duration of each ſucceſſive paroxyſm for ſome time increaſed; inſomuch that for three weeks before he came to me, he was free from the fever only three hours in the four and twenty, which was from about ſix in the evening till nine. The cold fit generally continued about an hour. Every night he had ſuch profuſe ſweats, that when he waked, towards morning, he was obliged to change his linen. He had loſt all appetite; and was ſo weak, faint, and emaciated, that he could ſcarce walk.

He

He applied to me on Sunday, the 14th of July, 1776, and I ordered him a mixture for nine doſes, which contained, beſides the waters and ſyrup, two drachms and fifteen grains of myrrh, three ſcruples and a half of ſalt of wormwood, and half a drachm of ſalt of ſteel—one doſe to be taken three times a-day. Having taken the firſt doſe, he had a ſtronger rigor than ordinary; but the next day, he had much leſs fever, and from that time continued mending; ſo that by the time he had taken the nine doſes, his fever was quite ſubdued; and when he came to me the next Sunday, (the 21ſt) he had entirely recovered his appetite and ſpirits, and as much of his ſtrength as could be expected. However, by way

of

of precaution, I ordered him to repeat the mixture, and take it only twice a-day; which perfectly reſtored him.

There is no reaſon to doubt, but that the bark, properly given, would have cured this man in the beginning. But when he applied to me, his fever was running into a continual form; and the bark, however aſſiſted, would not then, I apprehend, have ſucceeded; nor perhaps any other medicine in ſo ſhort a time.

THE SON of a gentleman's coachman in this place, between ten and eleven years old, and of a tender conſtitution, was brought to me on the 28th of laſt June (1776) by his mother,

mother, who gave me the following account—

" That the boy had been ill a little " more than a fortnight—was firſt " taken with a cold ſhivering, which " laſted but a little while, and re- " turned every day about two o'clock, " attended with a little cough — " That he continued in this way " near a week, when his cough be- " came very violent; and every night, " before he went to bed, a burning " fever came on, which laſted all " night, and went off towards morn- " ing, with a little moiſture on his " ſkin—That he coughed much in " the day-time; but at night, a fit " of coughing either ſeized him as " ſoon as he got to bed, or waked

" him

" him out of a ſhort ſleep; and he
" coughed ſo inceſſantly, between
" two and three hours, that he had
" ſcarce time to recover his breath
" —That he had one or two more
" fits of coughing before morning;
" but that they did not laſt ſo long
" as the firſt."

He was ſo weak and reduced, that I did not dare to order him to be bled, but gave him the following preſcription:

℞ *Aquæ alexeteriæ ſimplicis uncias quinque,*
——— *nucis moſchatæ drachmas duas cum ſemiſſe,*
Nitri purificati ſcrupulos duos,
Salis abſinthii drachmam dimidiam,
Salis

Salis martis grana tredecim,
Syrupi de althæâ drachmas ſex.
Fiat miſtura, cujus capiat ægrotus cochlearia duo ampla, manè, meridie, & horâ ſeptimâ veſpertinâ.

℞ *Olei amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam,*
Gummi arabici drachmam unam cum ſemiſſe,
Aquæ puræ uncias duas cum ſemiſſe,
—— nucis moſchatæ drachmas duas,
Syrupi de althæâ drachmas ſex,
—— Limonum drachmas duas.
Miſce; fiat emulſio, cujus capiat cochleare unum mediocre, urgente tuſſi.

℞ *Elixiris*

℞ *Elixiris paregorici unciam dimidiam ;*
Cujus ſumat guttas viginti vel etiam triginta, ex poculo modico infuſi fructûs limoniorum, ſingulis noctibus horâ decubitûs.

I likewiſe ordered his mother to boil, firſt three, and then four garden ſnails, (taken out of their ſhells) in a pint of ſkimmed milk and half a pint of water, to three quarters of a pint, and ſtrain and ſweeten the decoction. This quantity he drank every day. And in the ſpace of nine or ten days he was quite recovered.

I cannot help thinking, that the ſnails had a conſiderable ſhare in this boy's ſpeedy recovery; and that, where the

the ſtomach will bear them, they are preferable to aſſes milk. But the misfortune is, that they are not to be had in all ſeaſons of the year. However, I have been informed of a method of preſerving them, which, I think, is worthy of attention.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, whoſe veracity I can depend upon, many years ago told me, that he had a family medicine, which he always kept by him, and with which he had cured many perſons of coughs and conſumptions. It was this—

" Take any quantity of garden
" ſnails; and, after breaking their
" ſhells, put them into a coarſe
" cheeſe-cloth, or a net rather
" finer

" finer than a cabbage-net, that
" the ſhells may not get through.
" Hang them up in a cool
" place, that the viſcid juice may
" drain out. Add to this juice
" a quantity of fine loaf ſugar
" powdered, and evaporate the
" mixture by a gentle heat to a
" proper conſiſtence for making
" cakes or lozenges, which muſt
" be kept in a dry place. Theſe
" are to be held in the mouth,
" to diſſolve gradually; or elſe
" mixed with milk and drunk."

THE good effects of ſnails ſwallowed raw, were experienced, ſome years ago, by a lady in this neighbourhood,

hood, whom I ſaw accidentally on a viſit.

She had a hectic fever, attended with a violent cough; and as ſhe mentioned her having taken for it many medicines to no purpoſe, I adviſed her to try ſnails. She accordingly took from four to eight of them, every morning, between breakfaſt and dinner. And having continued the uſe of them for ſome time, together with the frequent xerciſe of riding, ſhe entirely got rid of her diſorder, without any other medicines.

From the above-mentioned caſe of the coachman's ſon *, together with

* See page 43.

thoſe

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thoſe of the child in Goodman's fields †, and of the ſtage coach-maſter's ſervant ‡, it may ſeem doubtful which of the two medicines is to be preferred in the inflammatory hectic; viz. whether that with the myrrh, nitre and ſalt of ſteel; or that with the three ſalts, without the myrrh. But time and the experience of others muſt determine the matter; though it is probable, that in ſome caſes the one may ſucceed, when the other would not. The latter ſeems likely to be an uſeful medicine for children, who ſometimes may not, without great difficulty, be made to take the myrrh. But I ſhould imagine, that

† See page 38. ‡ See page 36.

in adults, where the diſeaſe has been of ſome duration, that with the myrrh is to be preferred.

I cannot omit mentioning here, that in the inflammatory hectic, particularly in children, very beneficial effects may, I think, be derived from the uſe of a warm or tepid bath. I have had two inſtances of this kind, one of which was ſo remarkable, as to ſeem worthy of being related.

THE DAUGHTER of a ſea-captain, between ſix and ſeven years of age, had been ill ſeveral weeks; and had taken, during that time, many medicines, and aſſes milk, without

without effect. She had a burning hectic fever, a dry cough, (which in the night was almoſt continual) a quick pulſe, and a very hot and dry ſkin; and ſhe was ſo weak and emaciated, that there ſeemed ſcarce any hopes of her recovery. On being conſulted, I ordered her medicines for ſeveral days; but finding none that relieved thoſe alarming complaints, I adviſed, that in the evening ſhe ſhould be put into a bath, of ſuch a degree of warmth as to feel pleaſant to her; and remain in it, only five or ſix minutes. She found immediate relief from it, ſlept well that night without an anodyne; and next day appeared ſtronger, and in better ſpirits. The bath was repeated the next night but

one; and was then ordered to be continued every night, or every other night, as occaſion ſhould ſeem to require: and the time of ſtaying in it was encreaſed, by degrees, to ten or twelve minutes. She took, at the ſame time, ſome medicines for her cough and fever, and became perfectly well; but it is my opinion, that her recovery was chiefly owing to the warm bath.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE following caſe may, perhaps, ſeem foreign to the profeſſed ſubject of this treatiſe; yet, as it tends to ſhew, that large quantities of ſalt of ſteel may be taken, without heating; and as that chalybeate has ſo principal a part in the preſcriptions before-mentioned, it appeared to me not improper to be added.

The hiſtory of the diſeaſe has been accurately taken both from the patient himſelf, and his family; and I

hope the reader will excuſe the unavoidable length of it.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in Cheapſide, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, and of a healthy conſtitution, was ſeized in February, 1773, with a giddineſs and fainting, which ended in a hot and profuſe ſweat all over him. He had no return of theſe complaints till about a month after, when, being at a play, he had a ſtrange uneaſy feeling in his legs, that gradually roſe up to his head, with a fluſhing heat, pain, and giddineſs, and a profuſe ſweat, which obliged him to be carried home.

On the next morning he conſulted his apothecary, and was bled (for the firſt

firſt time in his life) which bleeding ſeemed to cool and relieve him. He then took a vomit; and afterwards, as he was faint and low-ſpirited, many nervous medicines, which kept up his ſpirits for a while, but ſoon after heated him, and did not leſſen his diſorder. As it now returned very often, he conſulted a phyſician, who ordered leeches, to be applied to his temples —the bark with elixir of vitriol, which he took for a conſiderable time, and in large quantities, and which afforded him only a temporary relief—and likewiſe, the uſe of the cold bath, which he continued for ſeveral months, but without ſucceſs.

He then conſulted another phyſician, who ordered him to be cupped,

(which

(which operation rather weakened him) and ſome medicines, which having not ſucceeded, he directed a clyſter every morning for near a fortnight, ſuppoſing his diſorder to be occaſioned by worms; but he ſtill received no benefit.

He tried valerian tea, alſo the tincture of valerian, and many other medicines, upon the recommendation of ſeveral different perſons; one, in particular, compoſed of camphor and valerian, ſeemed, he ſaid, to ſet him on fire, and greatly increaſed his complaints. He took, beſides, many medicines from quacks, but all without any good effect.

His uſual ſymptoms were, a fluſhing heat in his face, a faintneſs and

dejection

dejection of ſpirits, and a violent pain in his head; which were often accompanied with giddineſs, and ſometimes with ſweats. They generally held him from one to two hours; and for the ſpace of two years, he was ſcarce a ſingle day free from a return of them.

Any exerciſe that heated or fatigued him, and even the ſitting in a hot room, would at any time bring on his diſorder. If he was in a room with much company, he became confuſed and reſtleſs, and was obliged to go into the air; and if two or three perſons came in together upon buſineſs, he was hurried, and forced to retire. If he walked abroad in the

ſtreets,

ſtreets, he found himſelf giddy; and did not dare to go out alone, for fear of falling—ſo that he was rendered incapable of following his buſineſs.

His pulſe was moſtly low; his urine pale, but not large in quantity; his appetite and ſleep held good, during the whole time. He was always worſe in ſummer, and better in winter, particularly in froſty weather.

In the beginning of March 1776, he came to reſide near this place, in hopes that living in the country would remove his complaints; but, in a ſhort time, they returned as violent as ever, and he then

applied

applied to me as a friend. I adviſed him to take a deſert-ſpoonful of the tincture of ſoot in a glaſs of water, two or three times a-day; but finding that this heated him, and increaſed his diſorder, I had a mind to try the ſalt of ſteel, and on March the 23d preſcribed for him the following electary:

℞ *Salis martis ſcrupulos quatuor,*
Conſervæ corticum aurantiorum unciam unam.
Miſce; fiat electarium, cujus ſumat ægrotus molem nucis moſchatæ bis vel ter die, & ſuperbibat cyathum liquoris cujuſlibet grati.

He

He was ordered to finiſh this in four days: it was repeated on the 28th of March, and the 1ſt of April; ſo that he took, in twelve days, half an ounce of ſalt of ſteel. He found immediate relief from it, and became free from his complaints. But I deſired him to continue the medicine a little longer; and as he began to nauſeate the electary, I ordered him, on April the 13th, the following mixture, in which the myrrh was intended merely as a bitter, which might make the ſalt ſit eaſier on his ſtomach.

℞ *Myrrhæ ſcrupulos duos,*
Solve in
Aquæ alexeteriæ ſimplicis unciis ſeptem;

Dein

Dein adde
Salis martis drachmas duas,
Syrupi ſimplicis unciam dimidiam.
Fiat mixtura, cujus capiat cochleare amplum unum bis vel ter die è cyatho aquæ puræ.

This mixture was repeated on the eighth of May. He got well, and continues ſo.

Here was an uncommon and very afflicting diſorder, of above three years ſtanding, attended always with great heat and pain, and which, after having eluded the power of every medicine that had been applied for its relief, was removed, in a ſhort time,

time, by the ſole uſe of ſalt of ſteel.—I ſhall make no further comment on the caſe; but leave it to the reflection of the reader.

A ME-

A

METHOD OF TREATING

SEVERAL KINDS OF

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGES.

IN ſeveral kinds of internal hemorrhages I have found, from repeated experience, *cold-drawn linſeed oil*, with tincture of rhubarb ſufficient to keep the body gently open, to be an excellent remedy. And as I know not any author, who has particularly recommended it in ſuch caſes, I ſhall take the liberty to lay before

 the

the reader ſeveral inſtances of it's having proved ſucceſsful; and in moſt of them, after other medicines had been tried without effect.

The principal caſes, in which I have uſed it, are the hemorrhages of the ſtomach and inteſtines, and of the urinary paſſages; where I have never known it to fail, if there was not ſome fatal leſion of parts, not to be corrected by medicine. It is, indeed, rather unpleaſant to the taſte; yet I have very rarely found it rejected by the ſtomach.

I have generally begun with bleeding in the arm, and giving a purging mixture of manna, Glauber's ſalt, and a little tincture of rhubarb, to cleanſe well the firſt paſſages; and an

anodyne,

anodyne, with tincture of roſes, at night. I have then ordered the linſeed oil, and tincture of rhubarb; and if the hemorrhage has been conſiderable, I have given alſo tincture of roſes with gum arabic—as the caſes will more fully ſhew.

In hemorrhages of the ſtomach and inteſtines, my practice has been to add bole; and to give the oil without the mucilage of gum arabic, from an opinion that the bare oil coming in contact with the ruptured veſſel, would be more efficacious; but in other caſes, the addition of gum arabic, or yolk of egg, tends to make the medicine leſs unpleaſant; and it was ordered, on that account, in the ſecond of the following caſes.

In the* *hæmoptyſis*, I have twice uſed it, and with ſucceſs. But as one of the caſes was not conſiderable, and as in the other this oil was mixed with

* After I had drawn up this paper, I found in Allen's Synopſis, under the article, *Hæmoptyſis*, a quotation from Etmuller, which concludes with the following ſentence—"Hedera "terreſtris eſt plane mirabilis, item ſuccus ur- "ticæ, catechu, trochiſci de carabe. Oleum "lini cochleatim ſumptum mira præſtat: ol. "vitriol. ſucc. cydon. decoct. hord. cum paſſul. "min."

So vague and indeterminate a mention of the linſeed-oil, and intermixed in ſuch a manner with a variety of other remedies, can ſcarcely be conſidered as a contradiction to what I have ſaid above; or, at leaſt, it is far from precluding a more particular direction for its uſe, together with an account of its ſucceſs, in a number of different caſes.

many

many other medicines, I cannot form a certain judgment of it's effects in this kind of hemorrhage. However, I ſhould think, that ſmall doſes of it given frequently—with a bolus, of compound powder of gum tragacanth, and two or three grains of ſalt of ſteel, twice a-day—waſhed down with a large draught of tincture of roſes—and aſſiſted by proper evacuations —would be no unlikely method to ſucceed in the treatment of this diſeaſe.

I have been cautious of giving the bark in the *hæmoptyſis*, though it may, perhaps, ſtop the bleeding ſooner than any other medicine. For I have obſerved, that where the bark has been given in a

conſiderable degree of this diſeaſe, it has generally ended in a fatal *phthiſis*. And I am perſuaded, that a courſe of cooling medicines, with ſmall and frequently-repeated bleedings, will, in time, be equally effectual with the bark, without being ſubject to its inconveniences.

CASE I.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN applied to me, who had, for ſome years, voided blood by ſtool; and, ſometimes, in large quantities. I ordered him to be bled; and preſcribed a purgative, with manna, Glauber's ſalt, and the ſpirituous tincture of rhubarb; and then the following draught:

℞ *Olei*

℞ *Olei lini recenter & ſine igne expreſſi drachmas ſex,*
Tincturæ rhabarbari vinoſæ drachmas duas cum ſemiſſe,
Syrupi ex althæâ drachmas duas,
Aquæ puræ unciam unam.
Miſce; fiat hauſtus, manè, & horâ decubitûs ſumendus.

He took, beſides, a bolus, with the compound powder of gum tragacanth, and French bole, twice a-day; and waſhed it down with a draught of the following mixture:

℞ *Tincturæ roſarum uncias quatuordecim, quâ ſolve*
Gummi arabici drachmas ſex,

Tincturæ ſtypticæ unciam unam cum ſemiſſe. Miſce.

He ſoon got quite well, and continues ſo; yet, to prevent a return of his complaint, I ordered him an opening oily mixture, to be taken whenever he ſhould be coſtive.

CASE II.

THE DAUGHTER of a gentleman at Stratford, between four and five years old, had, for nine months, voided blood in her ſtools, attended with much griping and teneſmus. She had alſo a ſmall *prolapſus ani*, but

but which would go up on her lying down a little while. She was sometimes too much bound; at other times, too loose.

I ordered her a gentle purgative with *magnesia alba*, manna, and the vinous tincture of rhubarb; and afterwards, the following mixture:

℞ *Olei lini sine igne expressi,*
Tincturæ rhabarbari vinosæ singulorum unciam unam,
Boli gallicæ drachmam unam cum semisse,
Syrupi ex althæâ drachmas sex,
Aquæ puræ uncias duas cum semisse,
Gummi arabici pulveris drachmam unam.

Fiat

Fiat miſtura; cujus capiat ægrota cochleare majus unum manè, horâ quintâ poſt meridiem, & horâ decubitûs.

In a few days, ſhe intirely ceaſed voiding blood; and having continued the medicines a little while longer, ſhe became perfectly well.

CASE III.

A GENTLEWOMAN in Whitechapel, about fifty-four years old, who had long ceaſed to menſtruate, voided, ſeveral times in a day, a quantity of pure blood in her ſtools, and with very great pain; which

which ſeized her an hour or two before, and held about three hours, after each motion. It was remarkable, that during the pain, ſhe felt the ſenſation of a great weight and preſſure upon the *anus*; but when the pain had ceaſed, ſhe felt no ſwelling, nor any tenderneſs on preſſing upon the part. She had been eight or ten days in this ſtate.

I ordered her to be bled, and preſcribed the following draughts:

℞ *Olei lini ſine igne expreſſi unciam dimidiam,*
Tincturæ rhabarbari vinoſi drachmas tres,
Aquæ puræ drachmas decem,
Syrupi ex althæâ drachmam unam,
Boli

Boli gallicæ drachmam dimidiam.
Miſce ; fiat hauſtus, ſtatim poſt
venæſectionem ſumendus, &
quartis horis repetendus, donec
alvus bis vel ter reſponderit.

She had three ſtools ; of which, the two firſt were intirely of blood. Going to reſt, ſhe took a draught with ſperma ceti and French bole, half a drachm each, and twenty-five drops of the thebaic tincture ; and next day the following.

℞ *Olei lini ſine igne expreſſi drachmas*
ſex,
Tincturæ rhabarbari vinoſæ unciam
dimidiam,
Aquæ puræ unciam unam,
Syrupi

Syrupi ex althæâ drachmam unam,
Boli gallicæ drachmam dimidiam.
Miſce ; fiat hauſtus, manè, horâ
quintâ pomeridianâ, & horâ de-
cubitûs ſumendus. Adde hauſtui
nocturno, tincturæ thebaicæ
guttas viginti quinque.

She was much relieved ; but the pain returned, though leſs violent, and with very little blood. To the oily draught, which ſhe took at night, were added ten drops more of the thebaic tincture. She continued the uſe of theſe medicines, leſſening the quantity of the thebaic tincture by degrees ; and in ſix or ſeven days was intirely freed from ſo excruciating a diſeaſe.

This

This diſeaſe may probably ſeem to have been only internal piles; yet if it were, an inſtance of ſo ſpeedy a cure of them ſhould ſeem not unworthy to be here mentioned; for ſhe continued well, and had no return. But I think the following caſe tends to evince the contrary.

It is obſervable, that this patient's ſtomach bore very large quantities of oil. This probably was the reaſon of her ſpeedy recovery.

CASE IV.

A YOUNG WOMAN, about twenty years of age, who came out of the country, had, for near a year,

year, voided large quantities of blood by ſtool, with much pain, and a ſenſation of weight and preſſure like a ball (as ſhe expreſſed it) upon the *anus*. It was firſt brought on her, by an over-exertion of her ſtrength, in lifting a weight. She had taken many medicines during that time without effect; was very weak, pale, and emaciated. She had alſo a hectic fever, with great thirſt, particularly in the night; and ſhe told me, ſhe had ſometimes voided half a pint of pure blood at a time.

I ordered her, firſt to loſe ſix ounces of blood. On the next morning I preſcribed a purging mixture with manna, Glauber's ſalt, and tincture of rhubarb; and then,

℞ *Olei*

℞ *Olei lini ſine igne expreſſi drachmas tres,*
Tincturæ rhabarbari vinoſæ drachmas duas,
Aquæ puræ unciam unam cum ſemiſſe,
Boli gallicæ drachmam dimidiam;
Syrupi ex althæâ drachmam unam.
Miſce; fiat hauſtus ter die ſumendus.

I adviſed her to drink freely, when thirſty, of a weak tea of dried red roſes, acidulated with lemon juice.

She purſued this method eight or ten days, during which, the flux was much leſſened; but her hectic fever increaſed conſiderably. Bleeding

ing therefore was repeated, and draughts given twice a-day, with two ounces of tincture of roſes, and a drachm and a half of tincture of bark; and the oily draughts were continued twice a-day beſides, at intermediate times.

The flux was now intirely ſtopt; but, the hectic fever ſtill continuing, bleeding was repeated in a leſs quantity; and, as the draughts, with the tincture of the bark, did not anſwer the deſired end, I directed the following, which in a few days removed the fever.

℞ *Myrrhæ grana ſedecim,*
Solve in
Aquæ puræ unciâ unâ cum ſemiſſe,

Aquæ nucis moſchatæ drachmis duabus;

Dein adde

Salis abſinthii grana octo,

—— martis grana quatuor,

Syrupi ſimplicis drachmam dimidiam.

Miſce; fiat hauſtus bis vel ter die ſumendus.

She continued pale and faint, from the impoveriſhed ſtate of her blood; to amend which I ordered her to take twice a-day, in a glaſs of wine and water, five and twenty drops of ſteel wine, increaſing them gradually to ſixty; and thus her cure was completed.

CASE

CASE V.

A WIDOW in Leadenhall ſtreet, about 56 years of age, had for ſome time voided, by urine, large quantities of blood, and had often paſſed great clots, but with ſcarce any pain or fever. She had taken many medicines without ſucceſs.

I ordered her to loſe eight or ten ounces of blood; then gave her the uſual purging mixture, and a draught at night, with tincture of roſes, ſyrup of the white poppy, and a little ſpirituous water; and next day the following mixture:

℞ *Olei lini ſine igne expreſſi uncias duas cum ſemiſſe,*

Gummi arabici drachmam unam
cum ſemiſſe,
Soluti in
Aquæ puræ unciis tribus cum ſe-
miſſe,
Tincturæ rhabarbari vinoſæ un-
ciam unam cum ſemiſſe,
Syrupi ex althæâ unciam dimidiam.
Fiat miſtura, cujus capiat ægrota
cochlearia majora tria ter
die.

After ſhe had taken two of theſe mixtures, ſhe was quite well.

This medicine proved equally ſucceſsful in the cure of an hemorrhage from the kidneys; which was, indeed, the very firſt caſe, in which I made uſe

uſe of it. But as this happened many years ago, and as I did not ſet down the particulars, I can only mention the bare fact.

CASE VI.

A GENTLEWOMAN in the Minories, between fifty and ſixty years of age, having exerted too great a force in lifting a weight, was immediately ſeized with a violent pain in her back; and when ſhe went to ſtool, voided large quantities of blood. This had continued fourteen days. When ſhe applied to me, ſhe was exceedingly weak and low.

I or-

I ordered her to be bled, and to take a gentle purgative; and then, the ſame oily mixture, as in the foregoing caſe; only omitting the gum arabic, and adding, in its ſtead, two drachms of French bole. By theſe means ſhe very ſoon recovered her health.

CASE VII.

PASSING through a diſtant village, I was deſired to viſit a poor woman, who was about ſix months advanced in pregnancy. She had vomited large quantities of blood for ſome time, which had rendered her very weak and faint; and ſhe had taken the bark,

bark, and elixir of vitriol, without the desired effect.

Lest any coagulated blood should be lodged in the stomach or intestines, I ordered a gentle purgative of rhubarb and cream of tartar, and then the usual oily mixture, but with only two ounces of linseed oil, an ounce of the spirituous tincture of rhubarb, and two drachms of French bole; two spoonfuls to be taken three or four times a-day, and particularly, soon after every vomiting. She grew better daily, and in a fortnight was perfectly well, and was delivered at her full time. I saw her but once; otherwise I should have ordered her to take, besides, red-rose tea sharpened with juice

juice of lemon, with a view to haſten the cure.

Since I am upon the ſubject of *hemorrhages*, I cannot omit this opportunity of recommending an external application, in that of the noſe; which has been applied, in ſome of the worſt caſes of that kind, with remarkable ſucceſs. It is as follows—

℞ *Boli armenæ,*
Aluminis rupei ſingulorum unciam dimidiam,
Sanguinis draconis drachmas duas,
Colcothar vitrioli unciam unam.
Miſce; fiat pulvis tenuis.

A ſufficient quantity of this is to be mixed with ſome white of an egg, and

and applied. But care ſhould be taken to cleanſe the part from any coagulated blood; and the doſſil, directed to the upper part of the noſtril, towards its opening into the throat; as it is from that part that the hemorrhage almoſt always proceeds.

I apprehend that the ſuperior excellence of this application, beſides what is derived from the efficacy of the powder, may in part be owing to its conſiſtence; by this means not being liable to be waſhed off by the oozing blood, (which is the caſe of liquid ſtyptics) and to its ſmoothneſs, by means of which it paſſes eaſily and directly to the ruptured veſſel, which powders, upon lint, cannot do.

POSTSCRIPT.

AN ingenious ſurgeon of this place, to whom I had ſhown the foregoing caſes, called lately to acquaint me with a trial which he had juſt made of the remedy here recommended, and favoured me with the following hiſtory.

" On Friday, Auguſt the 9th, 1776, " I was called to a butcher, forty " years of age, of a healthy and ro- " buſt conſtitution; who had been " ſeized on the preceding day with a " diſcharge

" diſcharge of blood by ſtool. It came
" from him, he ſaid, continually,
" and in large clots. Before this
" evacuation of blood, he had com-
" plained, for a day or two, of a
" dull, heavy, aching pain in his
" back and loins; but he told me,
" he had never been ſubject to the
" piles.

" I ſent him the following mix-
" ture:

" ℞ *Olei lini ſine igne expreſſi unciam*
" *unam cum ſemiſſe,*
" *Tincturæ rhabarbari vinoſæ,*
" *Syrupi ex althæâ ſingulorum*
" *drachmas ſex,*
" *Boli armenæ præparatæ drach-*
" *mam unam,*

Aquæ

" *Aquæ menthæ vulgaris ſimplicis*
" *uncias quinque.*
" *Miſce; capiat ægrotus cochlearia*
" *majora tria quartâ quâque*
" *horâ.*

" Before he had taken the whole " of this mixture, the diſcharge of " blood was abated; and on the fol- " lowing day he found himſelf well."

FINIS.

14.8